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From the Spirit of the Age, by request.

Bible Presented to Jacksonville Division. BRO. GORMAN: The Sons in Onslow are laboring zealously in the cause of Temperance. Jacksonville

where, after prayer by Rev. J. H. Jefferson, and an ode by the Sons, the Rev. J. M. Sharpe delivered an eloquent and appropriate address to a very large and

interesting audience. The address being concluded, the Ladies, through

donor, who, in making the present, made the following remarks:

it, be benefitted by yielding to its sweet influence.

gift! Mothers and daughters, do you not feel proud to see your fathers and husbands, your brothers and the health but the mind, after a short period of time?

Receive now this gift, and may all who feel interested in this great, noble and glorious cause, be the children of light.

And may their paths be decorated with the sweetest of all flowers, Temperance, Religion, Love, Purity and Fidelity.

to receive the gift. Accordingly Col. Humphrey arose and said :

e cause which we have espoused This inestimable gift, as a testimony of respect for

You have been pleased to speak of us engaged in a

noble cause : the cause is a noble one ; it is our cause, it is your cause, which has for its aim the aggrandizement of our fellow-man; yes, it is the cause of all mankind.

Our efforts in this glorious work of reformation my brothers, have not been unobserved but rightly appreciated by the Ladies-for see this precious volume, the Bible, their token of regard for us, which I receive for you, with ineffable delight, and be assured Miss Cox and Ladies, I shall deliver it to them with heartfelt gratitude.

And my brothers, having for our motto "Love Purity and Fidelity"-our guide, this Bible-our colaborers, the Ladies, we will, with an increased courage, dare meet the stoutest foe that ever raised his voice in the ranks of Bacchus.

Yes my brothers. "Let this be our guide, disdain ambition's call, And if we fall by this, we nobly fall."

they returned to their Lodge, and immediately twelve petitions were presented, ballotted for, and received by the Division.

long to be remembered.

It was St. John's Day, and the Masons of Lafayette Lodge celebrated it. At 11 o'clock, A. M., they formed a procession, is the act of Spanish authority making this disconand marched in front of the Division room, when the nection ? I have never seen it. Sons joined in forming a very large and imposing

The ceremonies of the day were well conducted, and all seemed highly delighted. Messrs. W. P. Ward and F. Harrison of Zion's Lodge, were present, with whose assistance many persons were initiated. Richland Division is prospering, their number is into actual possession, this, her territorial dependensixteen. You see Bro. Gorman, our work in Onslow

goes bravely on. Yours in L. P. & F. OSMOND. Rain and Heat in the United States. The last Patent Office report contains meteorolo-

zical tables and statistics, by which we learn the mean annual depth of rain at various places in the United States, as well as the mean annual temperature. The greatest depth of rain falls at Fort Fort Monroe, Va., where it is 52.53 inches; the least at the St. Louis Arsenal, Mo., where it is 24.12 inches, or less than half. At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. At Charleston, S. C., it is 33.89. At Washington, D. C., 34.52; and, from that place, it steadily increases as it goes North, till it reaches West Point, where it begins to decline.

The mean annual heat of the cities of the United States exhibits somewhat different results. The most southern parts of course are the hottest; the towns. The hottest city appears to be Jackson, only by other colonies, but by the Mother Country. It Mississippi, where the average temperature is 65.64 was solemnly adjudicated in the English Privy Council of Farenheit; the coolest is the little town of Penn Yan, in New York, which is 45.46. The tables do not include Texas, however, in the south, or Maine, New Hampshire, or Vermont, in the north. Cambridge, Masachusettes, is a comparatively cool town, the average temperature being 47.48; while that of disputed country in opposition to Virginia? On the Philadelphia is 52.57. New Haven, Connecticut, is 49.00; New Jersey, 50.89; Louisville, Kentucky, 53.08; and Fort Madison, Iowa, 49.62. These, be it remembered, are the average temperatures. Some of the towns mentioned above as comparatively hot. have summers unusually cool for their location; while others with a low average temperature, are excessively sultry in July and August.

ASCENDING ON HORSEBACK IN A BALLOON.—All Paris was agog on the 7th instant, to see a man ascend in a balloon on horseback. The horse, a fine and spirited young white one, was suspended beneath the spirited young white one a spirited young white one young white young whi M Poitevin, clothed as a jockey, mounted the horse, which was saddled and bridled in the ordinary man, and gave orders to cut loose! The horse seemner, and gave orders to cut loose! The horse seemned loth to quit his mother earth, and remonstrated a ed loth to quit his mother earth, and remonstrated a loth to quit his mother earth, and remonstrated a man in all Clements that can dig and carry as many bushels in a day as Gretchen can. And because of hereal like and canadas. Price \$1 per bettle; six bottles for \$5.

from Utah and New Mexico, delivered in the House of Representatives, July 18th, 1850.

before it. As one of the Committee on Elections, I can now say that this application from New Mexico received at their hands a most sedulous examination. The Constitution of the United St I agree entirely with the majority in the report and the accompanying resolutions submitted by them, and will further say, that any other conclusion on their part would not only have been incompatible with Texas, acknowledging her title to this country, with the usages and practices of Congress, but in direct antagonism with the constitution of the United States. In making this broad declaration, I intend to east no censure on the minority, who made a content of the constitution of the united states and Texas, in the year 1838, we distinctly admitted our entire western boundary, now the condition of the previous action of Congress. This is the previous action of Congress. This is offered to its measures.

In agree entirely with the exportance of 1787, the manner of the supreme law of the land; and I fully recognize the right in a territorial government one would ask, have we not treaty stipulations made fully recognize the right in a territorial government one able to send a Delegate to Congress who would be able to send a Delegate to Congress who would be able to send a Delegate to Congress who would be able to send a Delegate to Congress. This is an illustration of the advantages and benefits of a per to send a Delegate to Congress. This is fully recognize the right in a territorial government one would not only have been incompatible with Texas, acknowledging her title to this country, and are not those stipulations still binding on us?—

We have all to be the supreme law of the land; and I fully recognize the right in a territorial government one and every these expressions as political concessions; fully recognize the right in a territorial government one and every these expressions as political concessions; fully recognize the right in a territorial business. This is an illustration of the advantages and benefits of a per vertising. The purchasers are Messrs. Nostrand & Bach, both with the usages and practices of Congress, who would be able to send a Delegate to Congress. This is an illustration of the advantages and benefits of a per vertising. The purchas trary report. We have all to abide the workings of our respective judgments. The minority thought in

their committee, Misses Mary E. Cox, Maria L. Simmons and Julia A. M. Cook, presented a Bible to the Division.

Simmons arose and introduced Miss Cox as Mary E. Cox, Maria L. Simmons arose and introduced Miss Cox as Mary E. Cox, Maria L. Simmons arose and introduced Miss Cox as Mary E. Cox, Maria L. Simmons arose and introduced Miss Cox as Maria L. Simmons arose and introduced Miss Cox as Maria L. Simmons arose and introduced Miss Cox as Maria L. Simmons arose and introduced Miss Cox as Maria L. Simmons arose and introduced Miss Cox as Maria L. Simmons arose and introduced Miss Cox as Maria L. We have a fitter observance of the treaty stipulations? A careful and unprejudiced consideration of the position that the fitting of the treaty stipulations of the treaty stipu was considered as a territory attached to Coahuita and Texas. Its settlement was, indeed, much anterior in time to either of them, but it never possessed the capacity to emerge from a territorial condition. This fact is not at all impugned by the consideration of the sent this Bible as a token of our regard for you. This fact is precious volume—it leads to truth and happiness, for it is God's hely gracle. May it not only be a formal of the sent distracted to Coahuita and Texas. Its settlement was, indeed, much anterior in time to either of them, but it never possessed the capacity to emerge from a territorial condition. This fact is not at all impugned by the consideration of Texas to this country? Justice, law, and common sense all combine to enforce upon us of the gentleman out, his deductions, with a country and a common sense all combine to enforce upon us the conviction, that as there is nothing in that convertion was possessed of a Provincial Country and a common sense all impugned by the consideration of Which he was the deny that the Administration of which he was the nesota, an unorganized territory, that we had the power to receive the present applicant. If facts bore the conviction, that as there is nothing in that conviction, that as the deductions of the two convictions and common sense all combine or the conviction, that as the deductions of the two convictions and the provincian convictions are still in first convictions. for it is God's holy oracle. May it not only be perused by one, but by all of you, and may all who read ed one of the Mexican States; the first-named lying on the west of the Rio Grande: the last, Texas, lythe feelings of those I represent in proffering this ing on the east of that river. As early as the year S. and Texas, ulterior, indeed, in time, but vastly only the State of Wisconsin, but the Territory of arate and independent Republic, called Fredonia, greements of annexation. It way want the high so- when Wisconsin was received in the Union as a was the weakest and the least hopeful since those of sons, engaged in this glorious work, by resisting that poisonous alcohol, which not only tends to destroy tached territory, have followed in the wake? I am its judicial cogency. It will, it must be considered in the boundaries of that State, but that the power merican flag on every sea and shore. The treasury Oh! what a happy change—to see them, instead of clearly of that opinion. But should New Mexico, in as the supreme law of the land, a law resting under of said government, as far as the Territory of Minparticipating in that poisonous draught, step forward the event of the Texan revolution, be considered as the was concerned, still continued to exist; and have no pretence of justice in themselves, and no and take a drink of the pure, cool and sparkling wa- an incident of Coahuila on the west, or of Texas on union, irrepealable by any action of this remaining precedent in the archives of the Executive, save their the east of the Rio Grande? (I of course refer only to that portion of New Mexico lying east of the Rio your attention to the second section of this joint restant that Territory as its peculiar Delegate. It is no Grande.) The last is her true position. The diplo- olution, by the force of which Texas became rean- answer to this objection—an objection which is, in gle and convulsions which have nearly torn asunder erable light on this point. By the treaty of 1803, conditions, on the compliance with which by Texas, of New Mexico have a right to a government; and by a decisive administration; but in the past yearfonso, made between France and Spain, should ac- local and fiscal regulations, which would necessarily of any people to establish a government for their own rials for violations of faith which the rudest mind the part of the Sons, requested Col. L. W. Humphrey crue to the United States, and under that provision relates protection, I would remark, that this right must be could not mistake; and the high places of the Presour Government did not hesitate to claim all the to the territory of Texas. I will read it : Miss Cox: We are proud to recognize you and the Ladies whom you represent as co-laborers in the noble cause which we have esponsed.

This was certainty lying east of the Rio Grande. This was certainty for the said Missouri line, slavery or involuntary fullest extent, does not impose upon us any obligation disreputable. Their private careers have not been such as the world with the correctness of this line and the enjoyment of this right, in its fullest extent, does not impose upon us any obligation disreputable. Their private careers have not been such as the world winding of the said Missouri line, slavery or involuntary fullest extent, does not impose upon us any obligation disreputable. Their private careers have not been servitude, except for crime, shall be prohibited."

Now, sir, as all the territory north of this line and been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and both have been such as the world been absurd; and been absurd; and been absurd to receive their public administration has the world been absurd; and been absurd to receive the proposition of the said Missouri line, shaded our Fraternity, and the tribute you have just paid Texas to Spain, as a part of the consideration of the every word and line in this condition acknowledges who would be represent? Certainly not the peo- Walpoles in England. The whole has concluded by to our Order while presenting it, have excited in us emotions the most lively and cheering.

You have been pleased to speak of us engaged in a value of the consideration of the personnel of the right of Texas to all of the country lying east of the right of Texas to all of the country lying east of the right of Texas to all of the country lying east of the Rio Grande. It expressly prescribes, that in addition to the present the government of the Rio Grande. It expressly prescribes, that in addition to the present at all known their legitimate adherents. scribed and bounded, lying east of the Rio Grande, An Ode by the Sons, the company dispersed, and was not, in the estimation of either of the contracting should be prohibited. In order to effect its prohibited parties, actually appurtenant to the Crown of Spain. The 24th of June was an unusual day for Jack- ted States by the retrocession of Texas, whether the justifiable impeachment of the justice, wisdom, and onus probandi of a disconnection between Texas and patriotism of the advocates of Free-Soilism to enter-

It cannot be pretended that the State of Texas, eioccasion, in which about three hundred persons par- appropriate position in the galaxy of nations, firmly, stoutly, unceasingly maintaining and asserting her right to this country? Texas never relinquished her rights, and indeed the supposition that any such relinquishment ever took place is refuted by a succession of legislative acts, all conspiring to reduce

> cy. The last resounding echo of the battle of San Jacinto had not yet died upon our ears when we hear her declaring the extension of her laws and constitution over all the country east of the Rio Grande .-But we are told she was unable to reduce it into possession. This was also the case with that now called the Mesopitamia, lying between the Neuces and the Rio Grande; but I suppose that none of us are so

true western boundary of Texas. But what availability is there in the position that the depth is 45.71; and, at West Point, 48.70. As Texas was not able to reduce New Mexico into posa general rule, the least rain falls in the Western session! It proves no defect of title, but is, at the States; and the most on the Atlantic sea-coast, and best, a mere evidence of national imbecility. Our on the Eastern side of mountain ranges. At New domestic history affords us examples strictly analo-Orleans, however, and other points near the Gulf of gous. The chartered limits of North Carolina extend-Mexico, the fall is heavy-it being 51.85 at New Or- ed, between certain given paralles of latitude, from leans. The fall at Boston and Baltimore is about the Atlantic ocean to the Mississippi. That portion equal-being 39.23 at the former place, and 39.90 of her territory lying west of the Blue Ridge fell inat the latter. Through Michigan and Missouri, it to the possession of a set of hardy adventurers, who ranges at about 30.00; but, as we go more South, it not only denied her authority, but put her laws at rises; and, in Arkansas, averages 35.00. At Fort defiance, actually formed a State constitution, and Constitution, N. H., the depth is 28.85-the lowest demanded admittance in the old Confederacy as one on the Atlantic sea-board. At Key West, Fa., the of the States of the Union. Were her delegates refall is comparatively slight, also-being but 31.49. ceived by the Continental Congress? No, sir, they were not: and why? Because the country they would represent, if received, was a dependency of North Carolina, and the inability of that State to re-

title. Her sovereignty still continued to exist. that her claim was groundless; yet after the severance of this country from England by the war of the Revolution & the relinquishment by the British Government of her territorial rights to the American Confederacy, did our government presume to possess and retain this

that the imbecility of Texas to reduce this country effect under a disguise what we have no right to do of Texas, would be a far-sounding tocsin, declaring, balloon, in the place usually occupied by the car.— its own acts and declarations from setting up any ti-Bands passed beneath the belly and well secured, left the antagonistical to the claim of Texas. By the treaty of annexation and of the Constitution of the most sedulous care it has been to destroy all good

SPEECH OF HON. W. S. ASHE,

all bargains and contracts of this description inured liar institution of the South, to disconnect this country of the Admission of the Delegates to the benefit of the cestui que trust; and hence, I have try " per fas et nefas" from Texas, so as to complete to the benefit of the cestui que trust; and hence, I have concluded, that as our Government undertook, as the the cordon of free States around the slaveholding of Representatives, July 18th, 1850.

Mr. Ashe being entitled to the floor, said:

Mr. Chairman, the excessive and almost insufferable warmth of the weather must be taken as my apology for the few and incoherent remarks which I will offer to the House on the matter now pending before it. As one of the Committee on Elections, I before it that State action that State action with the color of a law, to dethe commi

ng.

At 3 o'clock, P. M., on Monday the 24th-of June, the Sons belonging to Jacksonville Division, visited by those of the neighboring Divisions, Richlands and Tuckahoe, assembled at their Division, Room, and after making necessary arrangements for a procession, all in full regalia, marched to the Court House, where, after prayer by Rev. J. H. Jefferson, and a proper boundary between our country and malicious to the case with New Mexico. The government and malicious to the same facts deduced opposite and contrative and the case with New Mexico. The government and malicious to the same facts deduced opposite and contrative and the case with New Mexico. The government and malicious to the same facts deduced opposite and contrative and the case with New Mexico. The government and malicious to the same facts deduced opposite and contrative and the case with New Mexico. The government and malicious to the same facts deduced opposite and contrative and the case with New Mexico. The government and that time consider the claim of enterprise, and will, no doubt, sustain the chase was not of extrant their active to discharge their daty properly and correct by from the same facts deduced opposite and contrative and the case with New Mexico. The government that time consider the claim and the trans. If we did not at that time consider the claim under whose auspices Mr. Smith, the applicant, the day of extraction of Congress. It is akin to the varient endericine, which has the repair to the thread that the correct of the case with New Mexico.

This manceuvre is heartless and malicious to the date of the correct of the case was not of enterprise, and will not death that time consider the claim under whose auspices Mr. Smith, the applicant, the day of the case of the report, has most ably argued the merits of the case, I think it is idle for me to make any extended remarks.

I will, therefore, be brief. In order to determine correctly the relation which New Mexico bears to the Union, we should previously examine the relation which subsisted between New Mexico and Old Mexico previous to our taking possession of it. We have insisted upon a strict observance of the case, I which subsisted between New Mexico and old Mexico previous to our taking possession of it. We have a careful and unprevious to our taking possession of the case, I which it is idle for me to make any extended remarks.

I will, therefore, be brief. In order to determine correctly the relation which New Mexico bears to the Union, we should previously examine the relation which subsisted between New Mexico and Old Mexico previous to our taking possession of it. We have more resolution of the powers of legislation? Or, rather, which subsisted between New Mexico and Old Mexico previous to our taking possession of it. We have more resolution of the president; yet by a mere resolution we would undertake to legalize a territory, low can we receive him? Would not our reception of Mr. Smith as a Delegate representing not an organized Territory, be tantameunt to a usurpation of the powers of legislation? We have no right to enact a law, without the concurrence of the Sensition of the powers of legislation? Or, rather, which is tis composed of ingredients are judiciously compounded, so as to obtain from them their greatest made upon our nation. The expressions of the death of the late tory, how can we receive him? Would not our reception of Mr. Smith as a Delegate, excepting from an organized Territory, how can we receive him? Would not our reception of Mr. Smith as a Delegate, excepting from an organized Territory, how can we receive him? Would not our reception of Mr. Smith as a Delegate, excepting from an organized Territory.

The public are hereby notified that the president and the respectful eulogy with which his that confederacy. New Mexico was not recognized terms of the convention we admit and acknowledge assimilate this application on the part of New Mexias one of these nineteen States, but, on the contrary, was considered as a territory attached to Coahuila the 42d degree of north latitude. Is not that con-1827, there was an attempt made to establish a sep- more important in its operations-I refer to the a- Minnesota; and it was successfully contended, that, after defeat, and defection after defection, until it matic history of the United States will throw consid- nexed to our country. This section sets forth three my appreciation, irresistible—to say that the people the States. These could have been ended in a day by which we acquired from France, Louisiana, it was she was to be admitted as one of the States of this as we have neglected to furnish them with one, that. carefully stipulated that all the rights in their fullest extent resulting to France from the treaty of Ilde- of the boundary of Texas. The second relates to the themselves. Without calling into question the right

country lying east of the Rio Grande. This was cer- "In such State or States as shall be formed out of the ter-

claim on our part, that, when we conveyed away such south includes New Mexico, I will observe that titorial government; and if he should be received, has not witnessed in public life since the times of the the two countries as far west as 100 deg. of longitude with the consent of Texas, may be formed and shall to us? Has it ever been recognized by Congress?west of London, and from thence due north to the be admitted into our Union. There is something No, sir, not at all; we have no official information of est portion of both parties have. exposed and assaul-Arkansas river, following the course of the Arkansas peculiarly striking in the phrasology of this last any government existing in that country, either le- ted for the last year. Very different was the career to its source in 42 deg. of latitude, thence by that parallel of latitude to the South Sea. What country learning a purely military government, proceeding from Executive will and pleasure. In the camps of the Northwest and along the bloodwere we engaged in conveying away? Was it not found? It could not have been the intention of the And is this the Government from which we are to stained banks of the Rio Grand. Death, which drops Texas? What country, then, did nese boundaries framers of this resolution to confine the formation of receive a delegate? circumscribe? Was it not Texas? If this country, these States exclusively to the territory lying in the The supposition is monstrous. I cannot conceive which dimmed the glorious past. A generous memso described, was not a part of Texas, but a posses- southern portion of Texas, because the very next that this House is prepared to invest every popular ory refused to dwell upon the short and unfortunate sion of Spain, why the particularity of this bounda- clause of the same condition prescribes that in the ry? I apprehend it would have been much more territory lying north of the parallel of latitude 36 convenient, as well as more consistent with the usa- | deg. 30 minute slavery should be excluded. How ges of nations, to have established a common line of unreasonable this prescription, if the territory in demarcation until the possession of Spain was arri- which slavery is prohibited was not a portion of ved at, and from thence to have made the boundary Texas. In what a singular, inconsistent attitude of such possessions the dividing line between the two does our Constitution place the friends of Free-Soilcountries; and the deviation from that usage in this ism, at the time of annexation. So strong is the case clearly demonstrates that the country so circum- Free-Soil passion, that a great national measure is to be defeated, unless slavery, to a certain extent, tion, the neutrality of our country is to be compro Then, Mr. Speaker, I will submit, that if the right mised, an aggression upon Mexican territory is to be of Spain to this country was acquired from the Uni- legitimated. Sir, in my opinion, it would be an un-New Mexico, by Spanish authority, does not devolve tain the supposition, that the right of Texas was not, upon the shoulders of those who maintain that when at that time, fully, completely, and unreservedly acwe reacquired Texas we lost New Mexico? Where knowledged. These are the principal considerations which brought my mind to the conclusion, that the territorial claim of Texas was good, was unimpeachable. But before I dismiss the examination of the ther as a component part of the Mexican confedera- joint resolution of annexation, I would inquire how, They then marched back to the Court House, where cy, or at any time since, ever consented to such a according to its meaning, is this new free-soil State they were entertained by the Rev. J. H. Jefferson, in disconnection. On the contrary, Mr. Speaker, do to be formed? It has to be formed with the consent an able, eloquent and appropriate speech, after which we not find her, not only during the misery and trials of Texas. Has any such consent been given? On all were invited by the Masons and Sons, to partake of her revolution, but after the achievement of her the contrary, has not the State of Texas, on all ocwith them of a dinner, prepared by Dr. Cook for the independence, after the "lone star" had assumed her casions, evinced the most lively jealously regarding any interference by this Government with her right to that country? During the Mexican war, President Polk found it necessary, as a war measure, to establish a military government in this country.-Texas immediately remonstrated, and demanded the quo animo" of such a step. The President, through his Secretary, communicated such information of the character of the measure as allayed her anxiety .-This cabinet communication not merely gave the reasons which justified the step, but contained an express and unequivocal acknowledgment of the right and title of Texas, and, what was much better calculated to satisfy Texas, an explicit order was issued to the military commandant on the Rio Grande to use his power to establish and confirm the civil covetous of the distinction of a "straight jacket" as authority of Texas; and even at the present time now to contend that the last-named river is not the has not Texas much of this country in her actual possession? Have not judicial districts been estabjustice! Are not the laws and constitution of Texas slavery, always impel us to assist and further the ornow in full force over the southern portion of the ganization of territorial government. Sir, the true territory, which the New Mexican Delegate, if admitted to a seat on this floor, would represent? To left without the benefit of government, is to be found make a concise statement of this argument, it appears to me that the joint resolutions for the reannexation of Texas must, ex vi termini, have referred to this district of country; and referring to this country we are prohibited from proceeding to the country we are prohibited from proceeding to the promotion of a territorial or State Government with- as to extend to this suffering people a proper, reasonout the previous consent of Texas, which consent has never been given. But, Mr. Chairman, independent of this prohibition contained in State Government with able, and just protection. The prejudice against the South is truly omnipotent. of this prohibition contained in this joint resolution, we have another restraint on our action-a restraint tile opposition may sometimes foil itself, and we have was going to get married at Gretchen Kolp, he goes any since. which, in by-gone days, was supposed to be conclu- a full illustration of the fact in the present posture down to Parson Rogers, at Digby, to get a license. sive, but now the times are so sadly out of joint that of the affairs of our country. I am disposed to "tread what was the meaning of the Constitution in other lightly upon the ashes of the dead," and I beg that duce it into subjection was not a relinquishment of a title. Her sovereignty still continued to exist.

| May be applied to the policy of the late of the policy of the late o thes" of the times, it is with unaffected diffidence for whom the country now mourns. The South had And again, it is a matter of history that the colony that I presume to quote that high and sacred instru- no hearing before that Administration, and if it had Secretary's office at Halifax." of Virginia claimed as her property the country lying ment. But, sir, if the House will bear with me I continued to exist, I must verily believe, that, under sea-ports, in the same latitude, are cooler than inland north of the Ohio river. Her claim was disputed, not will read the third section of the fourth article.— the controlling impulse of Freewithin the jurisdiction of any other State. nor any strife, of a sectional war. The mandate had gone pect you to give me no change back. I think I'll be State be formed by the junction of two or more forth, that the jurisdiction of Texas over New Mexipublished. How long does it take?" sidered as a political incorporation, extending over the arbiter of a civil, a territorial dispute. contrary was not our title derived from Virginia by a and controlling the territories over which she has Sir, my heart recoils from the contemplation of deed of cession, and was not that cession obtained at either an actual or constructive possession. A State the heavy affliction which was about to befall us, our solicitation? The imagination is at fault to conceive the consequences which would have befallen tied by the article of the Constitution just read. our infant Republic if she had made a forcible at- That guarantee, in the fullest extent, is the purport misfortune that could befall the world, "a civil war tempt to wrest this country from Virginia. Yet in and meaning of this section, and all interference with in America," may be averted. Sir, I am not drawwhat particular was the claim of Virginia, being a meaning of this section, and all interference with the right of a State for the formation of a territorial government, is as much prohibited as for the formation of a state government. Her inviolability is

for his own benefit. I have always imagined that Government, in its ruthless assault against the pecu-diers.

the right of Texas to this country.

The Constitution of the United States and the trea
which is, that it would be contrary to the usages and to remember the good deeds of the dead, and to bury ties made in pursuance of that instrument, are de-clared to be the supreme law of the land; and I long since—indeed, we, under the ordinance of 1787,

> exercised in subordination to our controling. super- idential council have been filled by men whose intelvisory power. And the enjoyment of this right, in its lect was not more despicable than their principles

Delegate from New Mexico should be received. But, hero, and the patriot. government by the people of New Mexico. I under- cry. stand that the information is official, that such step has been taken, and it, of course, works a complete and positive evolution of Mr. Smith as a Delegate. If he is now received, he must come as the representative of a sovereign people, and not the Delegate of a dependent subordinate people. He must be allowed to participate to the fullest extent in all of our legislative functions. This, of course, is impossible, however potent may be the desire in the breast of some to curb the South, even at the sacrifice of all faith and honesty. Yet none but a madman would

sis, invested with all of the attributes of a legal rep-I would here, Mr. Chairman, conclude my remarks; but the observations made by the honorable gentleman yesterday do not allow me that privilege. Although he did not positively state the fact, yet he would, as an inference from what he did state, have the world to believe that it was through the medium of the pro-slavery influence that this country was left without a government. I cannot conceive that the legislation of the country will support him in the assumption; on the contrary, it makes manifest the great truth that the slavery influence in Congress has always been courted to build up and establish territorial governments, and their votes have never been otherwise given, excepting when the anti-slavery influence has so controlled the action of Congress as to incorporate in all bills of this character odious, obnoxious, unconstitutional features—features which so changed the character of the bills that no member representing a Southern constituency could support them, unless he would incur the penalty of treason to his honor. Sir, there is not more truth in the aphorism "that order is Heaven's first law," than that a slaveholder is, ex necessitate, an advocate of law, order, and government. This impression, early imbibed from precept, duly fostered by the conservaished under the law of Texas for the dispensation of cause why these lately-acquired countries have been in the anti-slavery feeling of Congress, and so strong, so powerful, so irresistible, is this feeling, that it has and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning. been intimated by the gentleman that it would be a

But, Mr. Chairman, the most prejudiced and hos-New States may be admitted by Congress into this moon would have run its course before our country Union, but no new State shall be formed or erected would have been illumined by the lurid glare of civil States, or parts of States, without the consent of co should be opposed and resisted by the military the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as authority of the United States. The sword, wielded

tion of a State government. Her inviolability is in- between the North and South, the first intimation But even if there was any force in the argument sured, and it is bootless to inquire whether we can of a conflict between our troops and those of the State says the parson.

little when he found that he was being taken off his feet. But once in the air he became as motionless as held, and sustained in circumscribing those rights submit, that if it is the iron-handed policy of this now in activity in Russia amount to a million of sol-

Taylor the Soldier and Taylor the Politician. The Richmond Examiner, of Friday last, thus sends forth to the country the views of the Democrafriend of Texas, to settle her boundary, she must, as States, it would be at least advisable to invest our tic party, relative to the late President and his ad-

--- "Chaos umpire sat, And by decision more embroil'd the fray." Pledges the most solemn have been but the mate-

Such has been the administration which the honthe curtain over the gloomy present, raised the veil commotion with the character of sovereignty; but career of Taylor, the politician, while it could recall that will and must be the inevitable conclusion if the long and noble history of Taylor, the soldier, the

as I at first observed, this case has opened entirely a This constitutes the inconsistency over which the new phase, in consequence of the formation of a State | hyenas of the Federal party now raise their dismal

Examination of Candidates for Public Teachers, as

Question for the candidate in an important branch of mathematics—What is interest? Answer [by Crawlforward.]-Interest is that sum which may be got out of government by any official

not specified by law as being his legal salary. Q .-- How then would you define it ! C .- It is for the interest of any member of the cabinet to fill his pockets from the public treasury. and the interest of any member who has done the

same is to keep mum. Q.—How is interest reckoned !

C.—By the term per cent, or per centum.

Q.—How will you illustrate? C .- Take, for instance, any sum which may be necent, (compound) the interest, for a greater or less time as the case may require. Q .- How then do you proceed ?

C .- Draw on the treasury for the amount, and get the comptroller to sign it.

Q.—Suppose he refuses?

C .- Appeal to the attorney general. Q.—What is legal or lawful interest?

C.—The amount which may be the result attained by reckoning six per cent. per annum, on any amount July, 1848: which may be needed to procure a given sum. Q .- What is principal?

C .- Any given amount required to raise an interest claim as large as one's conscience may allow. Q.—What are interest and principal added togeth-

C .- The total perquisites, the entire sum one may be able to gulp-in. with the answers, and Mr. Crawlforward was li-

[The committee expressed themselves satisfied censed to teach on the new system.] Belfast Journal.

A Calculating Bridegroom. I've known some very mean men in my time. There was Deacon Overreach; now, he was so mean, he always carried a hen in his gig-box when he travelled to pick up the oats his horse wasted in the manger, And then there was Hugo Himmelman, who made his wife dig potatoes to pay for the marriage license. I must tell you that story of Hugo, for it's not a bad ble cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entireneighbor of mine, though considerably older than I be, and a mean neighbor he is, too. Well, when he any kind during the time I was using it, nor have I taken

"Parson," says he, "what's the price of a license ? "Six dollars," said he. "Six dollars?" says Hugo; "that's a dreadful sight "No," says he, "that's what they cost me to the

"Well, how much do you ax for publishing in "Nothing," says the parson.

published. How long does it take ?" "Three Sundays." "Three Sundays!" says Hugo; "well, that's a

'of Congress." In my opinion, a State may be con- by the strong arm of this government, was to be made fortnight after all; two for the covers and one for the inside like; and six dollars is a great sum of money for a poor man to throw away. I must wait." So off he went a-jogging towards home, and alooking about as mean as a new-sheared sheep, when all at once a bright thought came into his head, and back he went as hard as his horse could carry him.

treaty of annexation, the United States became trus- United States. I maintain, we are estopped by our civil and social affinities between the North and wages big, if I marry her to-night, she can begin to

Bosom Sins .- At a Methodist meeting, held at a private house, one of the light-fingered gentry happening to be present, his attention was arrested more by a string of sausages than by the words of the preacher. During the discourse, he had, unnoticed,

you're going to make such a fuss about it."

THE BENEFITS OF ADVERTISING. TE learn that Dr. S. P. Townsend has sold out the good

New York, February, 1850.

The undersigned, wholesale Druggists in the city of New York, have sold Dr. S. P. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla for several years, and consider it the Original and Genuine Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it

ginal and Genuine Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and that it was the first introduced to public notoriety under that name.

Boyd & Paul, 40 Courtlandt-st.

Walter B. Townsend & Co., 218 Pearl-st.

Leeds & Hazard, 121 Maiden Lane.

John Carle & Co., 153 Water-st.

M. Ward & Co., 83 Maiden Lane.

J. & J. F. Trippe, 92 Maiden Lane.

Graham & Co., 10 Old Slip.

Osgood & Jennings, 188 Pearl-st.

R. B. Haviland & Co., Office, 177 Broadway.

Jackson, Robins & Co., 134 Water-st.

Thomas & Maxwell, 86 William-st.

William Underhill, Jr., 183 Water-st.

David T. Lanman, 69 Water-st. David T. Lanman, 69 Water-st. Marsh & Northrop, 69 Pearl-st. Norton, Babcock & Wood, 139 Maiden Lane. Penfold, Clay & Co., 4 Fletcher-st. Olcott, McKesson & Co., 127 Maiden Lane. A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fulton-st. Schieffelin Brother & Co., 104 and 106 John-st. Lewis & Price, 55 Pearl-st Haviland, Keese & Co., 80 Maiden Lane. Rushton, Clark & Co., 110 Broadway, 10 Astor House, and 273 Breadway, corner Chambers-st.
Philip Schieffelin & Co., 107 Water-st.
Pou & Palanca, 96 John-st.
Sherwood & Coffin, 64 Pearl-st.
Rust & Houghton, 83 John-st.
I. Minor & Co., 214 Fulton-st.
Ingersoll & Brother, 230 Pearl-st.
Leeph F. Trippe 128 Majden Lane

Joseph E. Trippe, 128 Maiden Lane. Haydock, Corlies & Clay, 218 Pearl-st. Greenleaf & Kinsley, 45 Courtlandt-st. Dr. A. C. EVANS & BROTHER are the only wholesale and retail agents, here, for Dr. S. P. Townsend's Improved Extract of Sarsaparilla, where may be found at all times a large and select stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Patent Medicines, and the many fancy articles usually kept in the largest establishments. Wilmington, N. C., June 28, 1850

ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BL OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous

Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, en-largement and pain of the Bones and Joints, stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

This medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, bronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those who have been cured by its use, with their residences, has been published from time to time; and, were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, proving most conclusively its inestimable value. The afflicted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to them-

selves the benefits which it alone can bestow "Truth is Stranger than Fiction." The attention of the reader is called to the following astoning cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla : This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been edies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the comter expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its

ravages in the roof of her mouth. In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Disosway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I cessary to produce a given sum at a certain rate per was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of September, 1847.

JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P. Mouth of Neuse River, Craven county, N. C. Ulcer Cured of Seven Years Standing. This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good,

NEW YORK, July 25, 1844. Messrs. Sands-Gentlemen: I consider it but an act of jusice to you to state the following facts in reference to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an obstinate Cancerous

leer on my breast. I was attended eighteen months by a regular and skillful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our nost able and experienced surgeons, without the least benefit whatever. All the various methods of treating cancers were resorted to; for five weeks in succession, my breast was burned with caustic, three times a day, and for six it was daily or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly get-

ting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless. Seeing various testimonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, ly cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was mpleted; there is not the slightest appearance of a return. I therefore pronounce myself WELL. and the cure entirely effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, as I took no other medicine of

Please excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I me, with the blessing of Divine Providence, when nothing else could; and I feel myself under lasting obligations to you. I can say many things I cannot write, and I do most respectfully invite ladies afflicted as I have been to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the truth as stated above, and many other things in reference to the case

NANCY J. MILLER, 218 Sullivan street. Sands' Celebrated Sarsaparilla. This excellent compound, which is creating such a univer-

sal interest throughout the country, has made its way success-"Well," says Hugo, "that's so cheap I can't exble medicine-if we can call a very pleasant beverage medicine —but not until recently have we had any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our possession, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the SAFEST, PLEASANTEST, and BEST compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chronic diseases, rheumatism and scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, to gether with many other complaints.-Hartford Review.

Sore Throat.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Ulcers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an affection of the threat

and chest: Messrs. A. B. & D. Sands-Before I commenced using your the six dollars. I'll tie the knot to-night with my tongue, that I can't undo with my teeth."

"Why what in natur is the meaning of all this?" says the parson.

"Why," says Hugo, "I've been cyphering it out in my head, and it's cheaper than publishing bans, after all. You see, sir, it's a potato-diging time; if I wait to be called in church, her father will have her work for nothing; and, as hands are scarce and wages hig if I means her to night who are the search after that I could not speak above a whisper; and besides, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head, so that my hearing was very much impaired. After taking the Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the wages hig if I means the provided in the cure of the cure of which has been effected entirely by the wages hig if I means the provided in the cure of the cure of which has been effected entirely by the

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
A. C. EVANS & BROTHER, Druggists. Life in a Colony. July 12, 1850.